TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL NOTE

SB 2135 - HB 2189

March 21, 2022

SUMMARY OF BILL: Phases out the occupational privilege tax on all occupations subject to the \$400 annual tax by reducing the tax by \$100 per year over the next 4 years.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Decrease State Revenue – Net Impact - \$19,993,400/FY22-23 \$39,986,800/FY23-24 \$59,980,100/FY24-25 \$79,973,500/FY25-26 and Subsequent Years

Decrease State Expenditures - \$206,400/FY22-23 \$412,800/FY23-24 \$619,200/FY24-25

\$825,600/FY25-26 and Subsequent Years

Increase Local Revenue - \$61,500/FY22-23 \$123,000/FY23-24 \$184,500/FY24-25 \$246,000/FY25-26 and Subsequent Years

Assumptions:

- Taxes for tax year ending May 31, 2024 are due on June 1, 2023; therefore, the first-year impact will be in FY22-23.
- According to the Department of Revenue (DOR), there were 201,441 occupational privilege taxpayers in FY20-21. This number is assumed to remain constant in perpetuity.
- The decrease in state revenue is estimated to be \$20,144,100 [(201,441 x \$400) (201,441 x \$300)] in FY22-23, \$40,288,200 [(201,441 x \$400) (201,441 x \$200)] in FY23-24, \$60,432,300 [(201,441 x \$400) (201,441 x \$100)] in FY24-25, and \$80,576,400 (201,441 x \$400) in FY25-26 and subsequent years.
- For government employees that are subject to the occupational privilege tax, the agency they work for will pay the \$400 fee.
- Based on information from the Department of Human Resources, it is estimated that the state pays for 2,064 persons that would be exempt under the proposed legislation.

- The decrease in state expenditures beginning is \$206,400 [(2,064 x \$400) (2,064 x \$300)] in FY22-23, \$412,800 [(2,064 x \$400) (2,064 x \$200)] in FY23-24, \$619,200 [(2,064 x \$400) (2,064 x \$100)] in FY24-25, and \$825,600 (2,064 x \$400) in FY25-26 and subsequent years.
- Based on information from DOR, 77.59 percent (156,294 out-of-state / 201,441 total) of taxpayers in these occupations are estimated to be out-of-state.
- The current state sales tax rate is 7.0 percent; the average local option sales tax rate is estimated to be 2.5 percent; the effective rate of apportionment to local government pursuant to the state-shared allocation is estimated to be 3.617 percent
- Fifty percent of tax savings from in-state taxpayers, net of the amount paid by the state on behalf of such taxpayers, or \$2,234,019 {[(\$20,144,100 \$206,400) x (1-.7759)] x 50%} will be spent in the economy on sales-taxable goods and services in FY22-23, \$4,468,039 {[(\$40,288,200 \$412,800) x (1-.7759)] x 50%} in FY23-24, \$6,702,058 {[(\$60,432,300 \$619,200) x (1-.7759)] x 50%} in FY24-25, and \$8,936,077 {[(\$80,576,400 \$825,600) x (1-.7759)] x 50%} in FY25-26 and subsequent years.
- The increase in state sales tax collections is estimated to be \$150,725 [(\$2,234,019 x 7.0%) (\$2,234,019 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY22-23, \$301,450 [(\$4,468,039 x 7.0%) (\$4,468,039 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY23-24, \$452,175 [(\$6,702,058 x 7.0%) (\$6,702,058 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY24-25, and \$602,900 [(\$8,936,077 x 7.0%) (\$8,936,077 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY25-26 and subsequent years.
- The increase in local sales tax collections is estimated to be \$61,507 [(\$2,234,019 x 2.5%) + (\$2,234,019 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY22-23, \$123,014 [(\$4,468,039 x 2.5%) + (\$4,468,039 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY23-24, \$184,520 [(\$6,702,058 x 2.5%) + (\$6,702,058 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY24-25, and \$246,027 [(\$8,936,077 x 2.5%) + (\$8,936,077 x 7.0% x 3.617%)] in FY25-26 and subsequent years.
- The net decrease in state revenue as a result of this legislation is estimated to be \$19,993,375 (\$20,144,100 \$150,725) in FY22-23, \$39,986,750 (\$40,288,200 \$301,450) in FY23-24, \$59,980,125 (\$60,432,300 \$452,175) in FY24-25, and \$79,973,500 (\$80,576,400 \$602,900) in FY25-26 and subsequent years.

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Krista Lee Carsner, Executive Director

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